VANCOUVER WORKSHOP
SPORTS B.C
OCTOBER 16, 1998

VISIONING EXERCISE

Section I. Vision Comment Cards

Workshop participants were provided with index cards on which they were asked to outline their vision of the ideal Nuhwitti-Shushartie Park 10 years hence. The responses were grouped and sorted into similar categories. The following categories emerged and participants comments have been listed below each accordingly.

1. Wilderness Pristine Environment
2. Minimal Development - Low Impact
3. Access
4. Information/Interpretive Signs

Participants' vision of:

1. Wilderness Pristine Environment

- Protect bears and sandhill cranes
- Protect tide pools
- No impact on wildlife
- Need safe drinking water
- Like a wilderness experience in a near pristine environment
- Primitive campsites both on the beaches and the rocky headlands
- No commercial outfits (No MacDonalds!)

2. Minimal Development - Low Impact

- Take away memories of 2 or 3 parts of trail that really physically challenged me (i.e. like surge channels on West Coast Trail - by-pass trails could be located in these spots for faint of heart
- No more boardwalks
- Long stretches of rugged trail which provide a challenge for the hiker
- Marked hiking trail to Nissen Bight with 2 campsites with water and toilets
- Campsites that looked as if no one had camped there before my group
- Cater to low impact users
- Keep it rugged

3. Access

- Shushartie Bay access road for quicker access to users (kayaks, fishers, divers, possible coast guard station
- Mooring buoys - strategically located in various areas
- Accessibility for multi-day hikers
- Boat service (paid private for hikers to and from Shusharti) (seasonal - 1 a day)
- Shelter/resupply points
- No roads/cars
- Loop trails - in and out of area

4. Information/Interpretive Signs

- Boards explaining wildlife and history
- Journey with a guide book (with detailed maps) that allow me to discover and place the natural wildlife, native and early white history (in that order) of the site
- Signage explaining the history and geology

Section II. Flip Chart Unedited Notes:

Comments/Constraints Resulting from Group Discussion:

Access:

- loops/boats - loops may not be needed if had boats
- re-supply points to support longer hikes
- mooring buoys - more applied to outer islands (safety issue)
- challenge is defined differently by different users
- access provided by boat like Sunshine Coast Trail i.e.: Shushartie Bay
- logging road access to head of Stranby
- safe access by water is problematic - Shushartie/Shuttleworth
- loop trail provide opportunities for shorter trip for aging population

Minimal Development - Low Impact:

- not a lot of commercial development
- not necessarily pristine - but rugged
- environment - pristine - no impact on wildlife
- development can define experience
- boardwalk can have impact
- crossing water may require bridge
- minimal development may be defined by environment

Wilderness/Pristine Environment:

- Safe drinking water indicative of pristine conditions
- 1/2 mile from beach is muskeg
- use of intertidal for sanitation

Information/Interpretive Signs:

- role of pamphlets in place of sign supply - accessibility is important
- guidebook can replace signs
- recycling of maps/brochures

VANCOUVER WORKSHOP VISIONING EXERCISE - Section II

Concerns:

- Some discomfort with human values balanced with natural values - emphasis should be on "natural"
- Should be one or more shelters (roofed) for safety in extreme weather
- Makes sense to have at least one access in middle of trail (besides either end)
- More access is more difficult to manage - but opens spectrum to more users
- Marine access would give other access options
- Not comfortable with air/marine access - some okay but not too much
- Need designated campsites - but no development (except pit privy)
- Shelter mid-way - one or two places
- 10 sites (camping) too few - one group of scouts could fill it up
- Have designated camp sites but permit random camping too

VICTORIA WORKSHOP
UNIVERSITY OF VICTORIA
OCTOBER 17, 1998
VISIONING EXERCISE

Section I. Vision Comment Cards

Workshop participants were provided with index cards on which they were asked to outline their vision of the ideal Nuhwitti-Shushartie Park 10 years hence. The responses were grouped and sorted into similar categories. The following categories emerged and participants comments have been listed below each accordingly.

1. Backcountry Wilderness Experience
2. Basic/Primitive Backcountry Facilities
3. Natural and Cultural Values
4. Access
5. User Fees

Participants' vision of:

1. Backcountry Wilderness Experience

- A wilderness experience with a reasonable low impact trail system and designated overnight areas
- The lighthouse and fog horn lookout should be an integral part of the Park experience
- A pristine wilderness experience
- The North Coast trail is a world class trail designed for backcountry use only
- A rugged and challenging hike

2. Basic/Primitive Backcountry Facilities

- The trail would be basic in facilities - offering a 'wilderness backcountry' experience
- Warming huts scattered along the trail
- Some primitive shelters
- Primitive camping sites (pit toilets and food caches)
- Trail building, maintenance; and on-going clean-up
- Three areas developed/not developed to different standards
- Campgrounds and simple accommodation - an easy walk apart
- Toilets and water

3. Natural and Cultural Facilities

- The existing heritage trails are the only trails used in the areas where they are.
- New trails are constructed where trails never existed, or have disappeared, from Grant's Bay to San Josef Bay and from Shushartie Bay to Port Hardy.
- Focus for the Park would be on conservation of flora and fauna (using interpretive tools to educate users) and native historical sites.
- Ensure protection of endemic species by identifying threats and developing strategies to limit or avoid impacts.
- The Park's environment and its natural flora and fauna and history should have priority in the development process
- Communicate the unique characteristics of freshwater environments and species to visitors, other agencies and surrounding land area activities
- Nahwitti-Shushartie trail would be constructed to the same level as already exists within the Park - to protect the ecosystem
- Inventory of freshwater species and habitats with an objective to identifying endemic species
- Minimize ecological impact

4. Access

- Access to trailheads would be limited and not of the type to encourage overuse/abuse (i.e. RV sites).
- Probable logging road access = potential degree of settlement.
- Not elitist, open to all who are interested in getting there.
- Should be controlled and limited at a level that will ensure its natural attributes are preserved
- Secured parking lots

5. User Fees

- Group sizes never exceed ten people and there is a cap on the number of people in the Park at any given time.
- Reasonable fees and reservation system
- User pay (operating but not capital expense)

Section II. Flip Chart Unedited Notes:

Comments/Constraints Resulting from Group Discussion:

Access:

- Problem with air access (note: feeling among participants not unanimous - some felt restricted air access okay at designated sites)
- Marine access okay (non-motorized) at designated sites
- Designated air/water access more palatable

Experience:

- Natural values take precedence

Overnight Use:

- Comment: Simple cabin okay as well as camping (perhaps a reservation system)
- Other comments: don't want cabins or any public overnight structures
- Don't want tour bus loads - small camping parties only
- Random beach camping okay - on designated beaches
- Most campers will go to areas with fresh water/bear caches/pit toilets

Training:

- Safety training needed - let community/volunteers get involved

Ethics:

- N.Z./U.S. - look at examples of procedures/policies in parks in these countries on how to educate /train visitors
- Denali - backcountry simulator (to avoid bear attack etc.)
- Bear Aware - promote bear awareness in schools
- User Survey - have user survey at trailhead for ongoing management issues
- 1st Nation Consultation

VICTORIA WORKSHOP VISIONING EXERCISE - Section II

Additional Flip Chart Unedited Notes Resulting from General Group Discussion:

- Implications/consequences of access and resulting development of private inholdings need to be studied
- access - need for permits or limitations to avoid changes to present natural experience
- natural attributes are first
- need for broad vision - northern end of island include Grant Bay and historic trails/world class/sustainable
- use heritage trails, rather than build new
- plan simple, organized basic facilities for backcountry
- level of "commercial" development - more information needed on the extent of what "commercial" entails
- rights of private inholdings, what are they?
- private commercial vs commercial development in the park
- what are the implications of private holdings on the edge of the Park?
- need for conservation of ecology and heritage; protect environment
- focus/emphasis on natural and cultural values through minimum impact development
- classify the Park: backcountry facilities, wilderness experience
- use visitation standards
- spectrum of user opportunities and fees applied to whole Park - San Josef /Cape/Nahwitti-Shushartie
- fees - multi-level variety
- boardwalk - opens access but protects the trail environment
- trail access - okay - not highway - no mountain bikes

COURTENAY WORKSHOP
LEWIS CENTRE
OCTOBER 19, 1998
VISIONING EXERCISE

Section I. Vision Comment Cards

Workshop participants were provided with index cards on which they were asked to outline their vision of the ideal Nuhwitti-Shushartie Park 10 years hence. The responses were grouped and sorted into similar categories. The following categories emerged and participants comments have been listed below each accordingly.

1. Conservation/Habitat Protection
2. Development to Minimize Impact
3. Coastal Trail
4. A Wilderness Experience
5. Improved/Secure Parking
6. Managed Access

Participants' vision of:

1. Conservation/Habitat Protection

- The trail should follow coast as much as possible and not deviate too far inland
- Clearly define areas of access in order to maintain natural environment
- Ensure the Roosevelt Elk at the mouth of the Nahwitti don't clash with any trailhead

2. Development to Minimize Impact

- Provide rustic shelters
- Provide "easier" water access
- Educational shelters at start of trail - i.e. what to do in case of bears, what to do with waste etc.
- Like to see a dry out cabin where you can dry your wet clothes
- Board walk in wet ground
- Designated campsites
- Outhouses at main campsites

3. Coastal Trail

- Maximize trail on beach so winter tides erase tracks

4. A Wilderness Experience

- Minimal campsite development - camping allowed on beaches
- Retain some of the status quo
  - Distance to trailhead has kept Cape Scott less of a tourist destination
  - Extreme challenges mixed with easier ones
- Strictly wilderness backpacking trail
- Maximum wilderness (tough trail)
- Challenge: lack of facilities, stress on self-reliance, few structures, routes rather than trails
- Wilderness - limited access and little evidence of people
- Rustic circle trail
- Preservation of wilderness/wildlife (designated camping areas, etc.)
- Solitude: few encounters with people, a sense of aloneness, low density experience, opportunities to experience "nature"
- Wilderness trail - simple but well maintained
- Wild, long trail connecting beaches from Raft Cove onward
- Not a "sausage machine" like the West Coast, and likely the Juan de Fuca will be. How to do this? Good question. Not a been there, done this. Very wild.
- Keep it challenging
- Wilderness hike
- Keep the challenge
- Limited facilities
- Wilderness Experience
- Feeling of solitude/remoteness complete with degree of difficulty /satisfaction
- Wilderness - i.e. at least one day hike in. Cuts down on vandalism, noise, parties

5. Improve/Secure Parking

- Better security for trail head lots. "Where is my stereo??"
- Secure parking at access points
- Drive-in campsite at San Joseph Bay - basic, no hookups, pit toilets, etc and visitor centre (Danish, Indian, Contemporary)
- Parking/access at each end
- Better access to trail head i.e. winter flooding costs exhaust system per year
- A real boat launch on San Josef River

6. Managed Access

- North Coast Trail with interim river access via kayak/canoe
- Trail and beach accesses only with campsites at creeks
  - no horses, mountain bikes, ATVs, trail bikes
  - no motor vehicle access
  - no air access
  - no commercialization
  - no hunting
- Kayaking destinations - launch areas, routes
- Unrestricted access i.e. don't have to book a year or more in advance
- Restricted access
- Preference given to Island and B.C. residents (West Coast Trail experience not the way to go)

Section II. Flip Chart Unedited Notes:

Comments/Constraints Resulting from Group Discussion:

Access:

- Air access not good - would destroy vision
- Helicopters would ruin experience
- Human powered access should be unlimited
- No bike access
- Human powered access - less likely to have garbage etc.
- Have one way in, one way out
- No motorized marine access
- Visitor education is a good way to help preserve secure area
- Maybe restricted marine access, but some access for kayakers
- Undesignated camping - the impacts are too severe
- No cabins - expect poor weather and be prepared
- Trust the rangers - they know what they are doing and wouldn't do anything stupid
- Roofed shelters wouldn't be bad - to get relief from rain - danger of hypothermia
- Boat charter access to Shushartie will lead to loss of control of numbers on trail

Trail/Hiking:

- Wide trails attract more people
- Trail improvements to protect environment are necessary
- Bridges over rushing rivers - Maximum width 1m.
- Where damage may occur - make necessary improvements
- Corduroy okay - still there after 80 years
- The more muddy and wet sections the better
- Initial selection of trail routes to avoid environmental impact
- Have people concentrated at camping nodes to minimize damage
- No need for quotas? Need some form of limitation to keep numbers from destroying the area
- More development will attract more people. Therefore, go slow, and limit it as long as possible
- Okay with more rules/restrictions to preserve environment
- Ribbons to mark trails not a good idea
- Smaller camping numbers
- Trail on beach at Nahwitti - potential impact on elk - down river

COURTENAY WORKSHOP VISIONING EXERCISE - Section II

Wilderness Experience:

- Minimum impact/development - leave as is
- Flag it, don't trail it
- Impact from the hiker on the environment
- No hunting
- Emphasize wildlife protection

General:

- Parking lot needs to be larger
- Parking and garbage are problems
- Facilities at trailhead vs facilities at campsite - 2 different things

WORKSHOP RESPONSES TO ACCESS OPPORTUNITIES IN THE NAHWITTI-SHUSHARTIE

In the workshop, participants were asked to indicate in the columns below what they felt best reflected their experiences in the Nahwitti-Shushartie area of Cape Scott Provincial Park. The results of this exercise are shown on the proceeding pages.

LINEAR TRAIL **- access from either end -**	**LINEAR TRAIL WITH LOOPS** **- access at either end -**	**LINEAR AND LOOP TRAILS** **- numerous access points -**
• undeveloped access, limited to existing trailhead in Cape Scott, and current undeveloped access to Shushartie Bay	• develop trailhead access points at either end of trail	• road access developed for three major river drainages, formalization of hiking loops
• no air access permitted to area	• restricted air access at designated sites	• multiple air access opportunities
• no marine access permitted to area	• restricted marine access at designated sites	• multiple marine access opportunities
• linear trail with access at either end only	• mainly linear trail with a few loops	• linear and loop trails with numerous access points
VANCOUVER RESPONSE **50%**	**VANCOUVER RESPONSE** **50%**	**VANCOUVER RESPONSE** **0%**
VICTORIA RESPONSE **13%**	**VICTORIA RESPONSE** **87%**	**VICTORIA RESPONSE** **0%**
COURTENAY RESPONSE **33%**	**COURTENAY RESPONSE** **77%**	**COURTENAY RESPONSE** **0%**

WORKSHOP RESPONSES TO HIKING OPPORTUNITIES IN THE NAHWITTI-SHUSHARTIE

LINEAR TRAIL **- access from either end -**	**LINEAR TRAIL WITH LOOPS** **- access at either end -**	**LINEAR AND LOOP TRAILS** **- numerous access points -**
• rugged, muddy, narrow and winding wilderness trails, rough trail tread	• rugged narrow and winding wilderness trails, consistent 3 foot trail tread, trail	• trails range from developed to natural beach walks, wide 5 foot trail tread
• strenuous effort required, personal commitment and hardship	• hiking challenge is present but not extreme	• feeling of experiencing a remote wilderness area without many of the discomforts
• obstacles on trails are common and part of the hiking experience	• only worst obstacles on trail are mitigated for safety or hikers	• all major obstacles have been mitigated for the safety of hikers
• trails built to backcountry standard, grubbed into landscape, wet and muddy sections still present	• trails built to higher backcountry standard, minimum one metre trail tread, minimal wet and muddy sections	• well established and maintained trail network complete with circle loops, minimal wet and muddy sections
• no active management techniques applied to trails, minimal annual trail maintenance	• improvements to trails are only to minimize environmental impacts rather than enhance the visitor experience, some annual trail maintenance and brushing	• improvements to trails are to enhance the visitor experience, annual trail maintenance and brushing of entire trail
• minimal recreational use levels, minimal number of human encounters	• low recreational use levels, low number of human encounters	• moderate recreational use levels, moderate number of human encounters
• no human made structures such as signs, bridges, or other amenities	• minimal human made structures such as signs, bridges, or other amenities	• moderate human made structures such as signs, bridges, board walks or other amenities
• sense of isolation, remoteness, and being a part of nature throughout area	• sense of isolation, remoteness, and being a part of nature is common except at nodes for overnighting	• areas where one can experience a sense of remoteness, and other areas where social interactions with others is common
VANCOUVER RESPONSE **13%**	**VANCOUVER RESPONSE** **87%**	**VANCOUVER RESPONSE** **0%**
VICTORIA RESPONSE **0%**	**VICTORIA RESPONSE** **100%**	**VICTORIA RESPONSE** **0%**
COURTENAY RESPONSE **38%**	**COURTENAY RESPONSE** **58%**	**COURTENAY RESPONSE** **4%**

WORKSHOP RESPONSES TO OVERNIGHT OPPORTUNITIES IN THE NAHWITTI-SHUSHARTIE

LINEAR TRAIL **- access from either end -**	**LINEAR TRAIL WITH LOOPS** **- access at either end -**	**LINEAR AND LOOP TRAILS** **- numerous access points -**
• undeveloped, random camping, no roofed overnight accommodations or emergency shelters	• designated rustic backcountry campsites with minimal facilities (water, outhouses, bear poles), some emergency overnight shelters	• designated backcountry campsites with facilities (water, outhouses, tent pads, picnic tables), overnight shelters and cabins
• small camping parties only	• sites can accommodate up to 10 camping parties, emergency shelters can accommodate 6 people	• sites can accommodate up to 20 camping parties, shelters and cabins can accommodate 12 people
• no public overnight accommodations	• low key overnight accommodations in keeping with remote character of area	• development of overnight accommodations on private land/in-holdings that form basis of the experience
• overnight opportunities are only made available to assist in hiking experience	• overnight opportunities enhance hiking experience	• overnight opportunities are destinations in and of themselves, exclusive of the hiking experience
VANCOUVER RESPONSE **50%**	**VANCOUVER RESPONSE** **50%**	**VANCOUVER RESPONSE** **0%**
VICTORIA RESPONSE **0%**	**VICTORIA RESPONSE** **87%**	**VICTORIA RESPONSE** **13%**
COURTENAY RESPONSE **50%**	**COURTENAY RESPONSE** **50%**	**COURTENAY RESPONSE** **0%**

WORKSHOP RESPONSES TO THE EXPERIENCE IN THE NAHWITTI-SHUSHARTIE

LINEAR TRAIL **- access from either end -**	**LINEAR TRAIL WITH LOOPS** **- access at either end -**	**LINEAR AND LOOP TRAILS** **- numerous access points -**
• a rugged wilderness	• an accessible wilderness area	• an accessible semi-wilderness area
• evolution of natural processes is dominant management regime	• management regime is a balance of evolution of natural processes and management for human activities	• evolution of natural processes is actively managed to allow for human activities
• minimal signs of human development	• some signs of human development	• moderate signs of human development
• management for natural values takes precedence over human values	• management for natural values and human values are given equal emphasis	• management for human values given greater emphasis than management for natural values
• minimal recreational use levels, minimal number of human encounters	• low recreational use levels, low number of human encounters	• moderate recreational use levels, moderate number of human encounters
• minimal site improvements (e.g. pit toilets)	• moderate site improvements (e.g. designated sites)	• numerous site improvements (e.g. cooking shelters, hardened campsites with picnic tables, etc.)
• sense of isolation, remoteness, and being a part of nature throughout area	• sense of isolation, remoteness, and being a part of nature is common except at nodes for overnighting	• areas where one can experience a sense of remoteness, and other areas where social interactions with others is common
VANCOUVER RESPONSE **63%**	**VANCOUVER RESPONSE** **37%**	**VANCOUVER RESPONSE** **0%**
VICTORIA RESPONSE **0%**	**VICTORIA RESPONSE** **100%**	**VICTORIA RESPONSE** **0%**
COURTENAY RESPONSE **58%**	**COURTENAY RESPONSE** **42%**	**COURTENAY RESPONSE** **0%**

PORT HARDY WORKSHOP
PORT HARDY INN
OCTOBER 20, 1998

Due to the large unexpected turnout in Port Hardy (approx. 70 people), it was necessary to modify the process which had been used at the Victoria, Vancouver and Courtenay workshops. Vision comment cards were not distributed. A vision template exercise using predefined headings was conducted instead. Participants were asked to comment on the following subjects:

1. **The Experience**
2. **Hiking Opportunities**
3. **Overnight Opportunities**
4. **Access Opportunities**
5. **Other (Economic, Educational, Cultural, etc.)**

Individuals were clustered into groups. Each group presented one bullet for each category. The following are the entire group results:

1. **The Experience**
   - Wilderness Experience (with recognition of 1st Nations and European traditional cultures)

2. **Hiking Opportunities**
   - Variety of hiking opportunities
   - Boardwalks over wet areas
   - Bridges over gullies/creeks
   - Trail on beaches/wildlife watching areas

3. **Overnight Opportunities**
   - Designated camping areas with primitive facilities
   - Cabins
   - Drinking water
   - Waste management

4. **Access Opportunities**
   - Air access
   - Marine access
   - Land access
   - Quotas to be set locally

5. **Other (Economic, Educational, Cultural, etc.)**
   - Interpretation Centre
   - Research - university - ecosystem monitoring
   - Trailhead information
   - Interpretive information along trail
   - Harvesting of native plants

PORT HARDY WORSHOP - GROUP COMMENTS/CONCERNS

1. The Experience:

- Accessible beach/shoreline hike with challenging alternatives in natural setting
- Wilderness experience - with recognition of 1st Nations and European culture
- A coastal wilderness experience
- A multi-access wilderness trail that provides a number of hiking possibilities to various standards
- Unique, rugged, world class wilderness hiking opportunity and interpretation of natural and cultural values

2. Hiking Opportunities:

- Opportunities for weekend and dedicated hikers
- A spectrum of opportunities in varying difficulty and length of trip
- Increase in difficulty as you go further into Park
- A range of hiking opportunities varying in difficulty, length, and loops
- Variety of opportunities - boardwalks over wet areas - bridges over major creeks - trail on beaches where possible - wildlife viewing areas
- A main trail of moderate difficulty with challenging side loops - user pay

3. Overnight Opportunities

- Designated campsites at easily attainable distances (10 km). Camp spots would be off the main trail and have toilets, tent pads, water and primitive shelters
- The greater the commitment (i.e. from trail head), the greater the sense of remoteness and solitude
- A range of opportunities from rustic backcountry to RV; roofed commercial on private lands
- Designated camping areas - primitive facilities. Cabins in one or two locations. Drinking water and waste management
- Designated clusters of tent sites with simple amenities
- Possibility of rustic shelters

4. Access Opportunities

- Access road to Shushartie
- Designated air and marine access
- Limited (by permit) vehicular access; marine and air at geographically amenable sites
- One way in - one way out - start to finish; possibility of other access by kayak or roads
- Road access to Shushartie Bay controlled boat and air access
- Designated (limited) air and marine access. Access trail ends and one or two in middle. Visitor quotas set locally

5. Other:

- Highlite special features
- Opportunities for interpretation - natural and cultural; commerical development on private property
- Interpretive Centre. Research (university) ecosystem monitoring. Trailhead info and interp info along trail (limited)
- Managed and operated by 1st Nations
- Permit system
- Affordable to use
- Viable
- Affordable to build in environmentally responsible manner
- Educational/interpretive signs along trail
- Interpretive/cultural centres at Park entrances

6. General Group Discussion

- Wilderness experience a common theme - unique coastal wilderness experience - natural cultural history
- Multi-access equals difference
- Hiking - something for everyone - with challenging side trails or rugged and challenging with Cape Scott being easier
- Spectrum of opportunities
- Overnight - possible accommodation for all
- No RVs - simple campsites with focus on tenting; rugged experience
- RV camping at east end
- There are RV sites in Port Hardy already for those that want RV sites
- Prefer camping with those with similar interests/lifestyles
- RV access into private property
- Lack of accessability and remoteness is an international draw
- Roof shelter/open sided to dry out and to use as emergency shelter
- Both (developed and sheltered) can exist in Park/private inholdings
- Enough potential accommodation in surrounding area
- For economic reasons, need to meet other island attractions
- Lodge with day use opportunity - economic development
- Should not be discouraging any private development
- Access - road, air and water at variety of locations with limits/restrictions
  - strategic locations as not to interupt experience
  - think about area and communities - progressive access
  - trails that finish with facilities at end
  - one way in, one way out - medivacs may be required
  - Nahwitti can provide challenge option to San Joseph/Cape Scott

6. General Group Comments (continued)

- Information centres at either end but maintain trails first
- Trail establishment with international input to meet international needs
- Town needs to promote itself and cater to visitors
- Important to keep Park a unique coastal wilderness experience
- Not just 1st Nation culture - west coast lifestyle
- Environmentally responsible management practices

Cape Scott (Nahwitti and Shushartie Addition) and Scott Islands Provincial Parks

Management Plan Workshops

The results from Cape Scott/Scott Islands Management Plan Workshops **(pdf 65K)** held in Vancouver, Victoria, Courtenay and Port Hardy in October 1998 are available in PDF format

For information on reading PDF files, click here.

In Vancouver, Victoria and Courtenay, workshop participants were asked to do two tasks. The first was to develop a vision for the Nahwitti Shushartie addition to Cape Scott Park. The second was to select a series of options that best reflected their vision for a North Coast Trail.

These options were grouped under experience and opportunities for hiking, overnighting and access.

1. Key phrases of the vision statement that were developed in each location;
2. Details that were used to develop those key phases;
3. Flipchart notes; and
4. Summary of options for development for all locations.

In Port Hardy, workshop participants were asked to consider the experience and opportunities for hiking, overnight, and access for the North Coast Trail. Attached are the group comments and a summary of the larger discussion.

Return to Management Planning